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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The High Commission.

KU KLUX IN THE SENATE.

Congratulating the President

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

General Schenck's Salary.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1871.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission were in session at the Department of State yesterday. All reports agree that the negotiations are progressing favorably, and the statement comes from an unusually well-informed source that the proposed basis of settlement of the questions pending before the Commission are:

First—The privelege of American fishermen to fish within the waters of the Canadian waters, from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and clean nets, &c. For this privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money.

Second. Certain general international principles are laid down covering those of neutrality by which claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah, etc., are to be adjusted.

Third. Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust matters on the basis proposed and it is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval.

Some Commissioners have no hesitation in reporting the statement that in all probability they will in that they may submit the conclusions of the Commissioners to the two governments.

KU-KLUX.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary were in session five or six hours yesterday on the Ku-Klux bill. Various laws were also examined in order to ascertain whether they and the bill conflicted, while objections were made by several Senators to that part of the measure authorizing the President to suspend at his discretion the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. A majority agreed to the general principle of the bill and unless they shall change their mind by Monday, it will be reported to the Senate without amendment. Many of the members of both Houses think that if the Senate makes amendments the passage of the bill will be delayed if not perilled as to its final passage, and hence it is thought it will be passed by the Senate in precisely the same form it passed the house.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Representative Hale, of Maine, will to-morrow introduce in the House and press to a vote a general amnesty bill, removing all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment from all persons except members of Congress and officers of the army or navy above twenty-one years of age who left the Federal service to engage in rebellion, and the members of the original secession conventions. Persons availing themselves will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and lists of such persons will be laid before Congress at the opening of each session.

SUMNER AND BUTLER TO BE SERENADED.

Prominent colored citizens have made arrangements to serenade Senator Sumner and General Butler this evening in honor of the Ku-Klux bill, in compliment to their efforts in that behalf. It is the opinion of some of the Senators that they will pass their branch of Congress on Wednesday night.

VISITING THE EXECUTIVE.

A large number of members have been received at the Executive Mansion congratulating the President on his complete vindication by the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. Frederick Douglass has also called upon him to express their feelings to the same effect.

SCHENCK'S SALARY.

The Senate yesterday, after coming out of executive session, passed a bill authorizing the payment of $17,500 to Gen. Schenck as Minister to England during the time he is engaged here as a member of the High Commission, no other salary. The house has yet to act upon it.

RELIEVED.

Colonel E. Schriner, Inspector General, is relieved from duty at the War Department and as Inspector of the Military Academy.

NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscription to the national loan amounted to to-day to fifteen millions. Secretary Boutwell expected to return to Washington to-night.

SCRANTON.

The Miner's Riot.

REPORTS OF WITNESSES.

The Trouble Exaggerated.

QUIET RESTORED.

SCRANTON, PA., April 5.—At midnight Gen Osborn, in command of the State troops here, was taken up to headquarters at Washington Hall. Small detachments were posted about the city in convenient localities. Pickets were posted, and every precaution has been made to receive either a charge of miners or Fenians. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition were expected on the 1:20 train from Harrisburg.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Scranton, telegraphed at midnight last night, that the reports of the riot were greatly exaggerated. So far there has been no bloodshed, and but one or two cases of arson. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the persistence of a small body of miners in coming to work when the main body of the W. B. A. had ordered a general suspension. Some time ago it was agreed that the miners should run to supply the home demand, but not for general traffic. This agreement the miners have broken, and Thursday afternoon assembled in threatening numbers, demanding their withdrawal from the mines, as they had been taken out in accordance with the agreement. No mischief was done, however, and in the morning the workmen resumed their places in the mine. At 8 o'clock a large number of miners visited all the mines and peremptorily demanded a cessation of work. At the Price colliery a tremendous throng assembled, and for a time threatened bloodshed, but I have been unable to find any one who was wounded. There are well authenticated reports of pistols and muskets, but no one can substantiate one case of firing. Stones were thrown, windows demolished, and there was some fisticuffing, but nothing like a ferocious or riotous purpose was indicated. In some instances the flag carried the day and all the works in the town were hastily evacuated by masters and men. At the works of Myrtle & Weeks considerable destruction is said to have been effected. The Mayor, when informed of the tumult, proceeded at once to the spot, and endeavored to pacify the crowd. He could not make himself heard, however, and at once telegraphed to Governor Geary for troops. In the meantime the local machinery for keeping order was set in motion, and the Marshall's staff was quickly thrown upon the scene. The miners having stopped the establishments, and meeting no opposition marched through the streets carrying the American flag, and molesting no one. At 6 P. M., the first installment of Governor Geary's reinforcements, of two companies, arrived, and in the morning there will be two thousand troops on hand. Serious trouble is expected to-day by the citizens, though the miners declare an intention of taking any further steps. They are determined that the operators shall not prevent them from working miners before the present trouble has been permanently and satisfactorily adjusted. The city is strongly guarded by soldiers, and pickets are posted at all the street corners, and strong guards about the houses of the operators. The leaders of the Workingman's Benevolent Association, who have been in Harrisburg during the legislative examination, are expected here to-morrow to assume direction of the present struggle. It is evident the movement is wholly unprecedented and without leaders. The general impression is, however, that the men imagined the legislative action was against them, and in their disappointment and chagrin assailed the operators. Wild rumors of wholesale destruction of the mines and bloodshed throughout the country is rife, but they cannot be regarded as worthy.

The *Sun's* correspondent says: The most horrible outrages have been perpetrated, murder committed, and a reign of terror begun. Hundreds of two thousand miners are banded together to prevent the miners not in the Union, blacklegs so called, from working, and in their fury they have murdered innocent men, torn down dwellings and applied the torch. Another patch adds: The whole affair is evidently well understood, deliberately planned and successfully carried out. The plan was to permit no member or any one else to cut a pound of coal for any price, for any one or for any purpose.

ALL QUIET.

SCRANTON, PA., April 8.—All is quiet on the Lackawanna this morning. Matters have been greatly exaggerated. It is now asserted that no person was killed and but few hurt. The only trouble since yesterday was burning the house of a miner at one o'clock this morning.

HARRISBURG.

Writs of Quo Warranto Issued Against Railroad Companies.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—The Governor has obtained writs of *quo warranto* against the Philadelphia, Reading, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware, Hudson and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies to answer in the Supreme Court the charge of violating their charters by over-charging for the transportation of coal.

SENATOR MORTON.

He is Serenaded—His Speech—All the Ku Klux are Democrats—A Glimpse at the Political Horoscope.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Morton of Indiana was serenaded to-night at the National Hotel by the citizens of his State now residing in the city. President Grant and Vice President Colfax together with the Republican members of Congress from Indiana, occupied seats on the balcony, and a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. After music by the Marine band, General Shanks in a few laudatory remarks of Senator Morton introduced that gentleman who was received with continued cheers.

Senator Morton expressed thanks for the serenade whether intended as a personal or political compliment. There is rapidly approaching he said a great contest not inferior in importance to any through which we have heretofore passed. The Democratic party will make a desperate struggle for power. If it shall succeed it will be only by carrying the Southern States, and it can not do this except by a reign of terror, the effect of which will be to deprive Republicans of their rights by intimidating them at the polls and driving them into exile. He would not say that even a majority of Democrats are Ku-Klux, but he would say that all Ku-Klux are Democrats. (Laughter and applause.) The organization is inside the Southern States. It is the great missionary society to convert Republicans to Democracy if they can be converted. The Democratic party are committed to slavery because they have declared that slavery was wrongly and illegally abolished. The result of their triumph would be the disfranchisement of the colored people, taking from them the right to vote. They would be able to disfranchise the colored men in sixty days. They would do it now were it not that the Government is in the hands of the Republicans.

We have not had a better administration in half a century, if we even had a better one before. He referred to the reduction of the national debt, and said Republicans will next session make a further reduction and modify the tariff in particulars. He voted for and against the repeal of the Income Tax because he thought the time had not arrived, but if the administration goes on as it has done success in the future as in the past, he believed they would repeal it next session. [Applause.] We cannot do everything at once. We do not pretend we can repeal all taxes, because the public credits must be maintained and the Government supported. Our Democratic friends say they can abolish all taxes, and carry on the Government by a bounty policy. We cannot do that [Laughter.] The President has proved faithful to every principle of his party. He is a great soldier to-day as than some of those men who started before him. He was not a Johnson, Fillmore or a Tyler [Applause.] He is carrying out in good faith the principles on which he was elected and as long as he does that he cannot fail. The Democrats have the power to-day to drive the negro and colored men from the polls or vote their disfranchisement, if not they would reduce them to slavery or serfdom.

What were to be the issues in 1872? It was said in the Senate that the reconstruction acts are of no more effect than as if passed by a mob or a town meeting, that amendments are fraudulent. The Democrats have never accepted these amendments, with the exception here and there of a newspaper like the New York *World*, which is wiser than most of its friends. The Democratic party North and South are united everything at once. We demand civil rights to colored people. The Democracy say they are against National Banks, yet they would not restore the old State Banks. They say they are for Free Trade, yet do not say money to support the Government shall be raised by direct taxes. They dare not submit to the country the question of direct taxation, yet they clamor about Free Trade and crying peace in the midst of war. The Democrats are in favor of high duties where there is anything to protect and free trade where there is else [Laughter.] but dare not carry it out in its results. Although our Chief Magistrate was here, he could safely say look at the policy of President Grant. It is the peace, kindness and good will inaugurated by Washington. Not in a hundred years has there been so much quiet among the Indian tribes as now. His paths are paths of peace, seeking by first put to preserve the peace of a neighboring Republic, he has been arraigned as a criminal. He has been accused by some with being in which who are tempted to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors have impeached themselves in the highest body. [A voice—"That's so," and applause.]

Mr. Morton spoke of the Connecticut election and said the people did not come to put the government into the hands of a party which nearly brought ruin to the country. So far from the Republican party losing in a state of decay it is full of life and will have a victory in 1872 [applause.] If there should be an election in Indiana to-morrow it would be carried by a Republican majority of 10,000 votes. In the election of 1872 they will not forget the service of our soldiers and their leaders. One word about District Columbia. It was said in the Senate that the Republicans had shown their dislike to colored suffrage by passing a bill abolishing territorial government. That was not a word of truth in this. For the first time the people here were empowered to elect their Legislature and make the laws and elect a Senate delegate to Congress. The Democratic party during its 72 years of rule never conceived the idea of self government. They ruled with this district. It must be remembered that this is the gift of the Republican party. The last illegislature was the first legislature to an appeal to the white people to raise a prejudice against color. That has been their meat and drink for the last twenty years but he was glad to learn that the rations were nearly exhausted.

SCHUYLER COLFAX VS CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALLAWAGS—THEIR TRUE CHARACTER—THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech Vice President Colfax was formally introduced, and said he came to listen to the speech of the distinguished Senator who had so ably defended Republican principles and vindicated our chief magistrate from an unjust attack, a chief magistrate whom I may say from my intimate acquaintance with him, whose very heart throbs for the honor and best interests of the nation, and who I believe will be honored with public approval in 1872 as he was in 1868 (applause). What is the great question that looms up and beyond all others just now? Why, while it queues a Republican Congress to linger here when they would gladly be at their homes? It is the protection of the Ku Klux, liberty, political rights and safety of our citizens against the wickedest conspiracies that ever disgraced a nation, professedly at peace. It is to cover with the national shield the weak and poor, humble and defenseless. I rejoice that on Thursday last we saw the Republican phalanx in the House voting together for an efficient law so sorely needed. I hope and believe we shall see that same unanimous unity manifested in the Senate. If we do, I know, as you do, that the days of the reign in the power not in his hands by the law-making authority not to wrong or injure any one, but to protect to the full extent all who are now so cruelly outraged. But when this vindication of the wronged and defenseless is attempted how is it met. Our opponents use as their favorite weapon the terms carpet-baggers and scallawags, and covering them with denunciation they thus seek to palliate outrages they dare not directly defend. Who is a carpet-bagger? He is a citizen of the United States born on our soil or naturalized in our courts, who has the right to settle wherever he pleases under our flag in North Carolina as well as in Indiana, with right to proclaim his statements wherever he lives, and whatever his creed, condition, color or profession may be on the house tops or by his ballot with none to molest or make him afraid. It was for this our soldiers bore their starry flag all over the South to make the soil of the entire Republic free for all its citizens. Who is a scallawag? He is a native of the South who, during the storm of civil war burst on his region, dared, despite the danger of death, imprisonment, confiscation, to stand by the flag and be loyal to the Union. True among the false, loyal amid treason, faithful among traitors. It is to cover with the same shield of national protection against masked and midnight conspiracy and murder that the Republican Congress interposes between the and their enemies. It is to protect those who are poor and humblest, who, unlike the rich are powerful, have no other protection that the laws that Congress remains here for their vindication. It is to the end that these murderous outrages that have made the statehood the nation and that have gone entirely unpunished no longer disgrace our banner and the noble motto "Equal and exact justice for all men."

Speeches were also made by Representatives Collins, Packer of Indiana, Senator Clayton of Arkansas, and Col. J. W. Forney.

CHICAGO.

Curious Drowning Accident.

CHICAGO, April 8.—At about twelve o'clock to-day as the tug R. R. Watson was entering the river from the Lake, and just as the end of the pier was reached the schooner suddenly hoisted her sails. A high wind prevailed and the Summons suddenly shot ahead of the tug. The tow line was taut, and the crew of the Watson found it impossible to cast off; the result was the tug was capsized and immediately went to the bottom with all on board. Capt. Green, of the tug, and two of his crew, named Dillon and Peterson, and Waters, and Harris B. Johnson, mailing clerk for many years in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and part owner of the boat were drowned. Two men on board were rescued.

THE SCANLAND TRAGEDY.

The affray which occurred last evening, resulting in the death of Dr. E. S. Scanland at the hands of Col. Ben. Halsaw, Percy H. Leonard, has caused much excitement throughout the city, especially as a lady well known in fashionable circles seems to a certain extent mixed up with the origin of the family trouble. Dr. Scanland was her brother-in-law. The sentiment seems universal that the lady is extremely innocent in the matter, but from some cause Mrs. Scanland became fearfully jealous of his lady. An inquest on the case was held to-day and the jury decided to hold the prisoner to answer before the Criminal Court.

EVANSVILLE.

Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—Emma Carroll, a child eleven years old, in saving her baby brother from a coal oil fire, was so badly burned last evening that she died at eleven o'clock this morning.

TRACK LAYING.

Track laying on the Evansville & St. Louis Railroad commenced on Saturday.

INCENDIARY.

"An incendiary fire at Owensboro, Kentucky, destroyed eight dwelling on Friday night. Loss $1,500. Insurance $500.

ST. CLAIR, PA.

Governor Geary Endorsed.

ST. CLAIR, April 8.—At a special meeting of District No. 1, Workmen's Benevolent Association, resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Governor Geary for his honesty of purpose and fidelity in his duties to them and all citizens of the Commonwealth.

CINCINNATI.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The dwelling of Lewis Brockman was burned early this morning in Covington, and Mrs. Brockman and son, twelve years of age trying to escape rushed down stairs through the flames, both sustaining serious injury, the latter probably fatal.

MYSTERIOUS.

In making an excavation for the new building, corner of 5th and Plum streets, a workman, 18 inches below the cellar floor came upon the skeleton of what appears to have been a young girl, with a rusty sharp pointed knife near by. The absence of all appearance of coffin, with other circumstances have caused much speculation, not a few believing the girl has been mysteriously murdered, and been segreted here where it was hoped she would never be discovered.

LECTURE.

The Hon. David A Welles delivers his long looked for lecture here on the 27th inst.

IN THE CHURCHES.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A collection was taken up in many churches to-day for the benefit of the young Ladies of the Western female College at Oxford, about ninety of whom lost all their personal clothing by the recent fire.

Easter was observed with appropriate ceremony in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

THE HALE DISASTER.

The following is a correct list of the hands killed on the steamer Sam. J. Hale by the bursting of the steam pipe yesterday near Golconda. Wm. Johnson, Samuel Scott, colored firemen; Fritz Dowd, John Reseger, James Saunders, white roustabouts.

ACCIDENTS.

Mrs. J. P. Meeks a widow fell down stairs in Newport yesterday breaking her neck and a child five years old was killed by a runaway horse.

BOSTON.

Railroad Election.

BOSTON, April 8.—E. H. Rollins was to-day elected Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in place of Williams, resigned.

WAS HE AN EARL?

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of the schooner Hero, Capt. Kent, from Hong-Kong, from which vessel Gen. H. Osborne, first mate, supposed to have been the Earl of Aberdeen, was washed overboard and drowned. The evidence of Capt. Kent will be taken at Halifax, and will probably make out Osborne and the Earl of Aberdeen one and the same person.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

BOSTON, April 9. The coroner's jury in the case of Timothy Lynch killed by officers in East Boston while resisting arrest gave a verdict of justifiable homicide, and added: "If mobs or collections of people assemble with unlawful intentions, violence from officers must be considered in the light of self-defence."

WANT MORE WAGES.

The journeymen bakers are organizing preparatory to asking an increase of wages. They say that they work 80 hours a week for which they receive but from ten to fourteen dollars. They want eighteen dollars a week.

MEMPHIS.

Was it Ku-Klux?

MEMPHIS, April 9.—On the night of the fifth seven armed men entered the stable of J. P. Farmer at Florence, Alabama, after shooting at the night watchman and threatening to kill Farmer, and took two horses, left with Farmer the constable, mounted. A party soon after started in pursuit, and overtaking a party in skirmish ensued during which one of the pursuers was killed, another wounded and two horses killed; Charles H. Dickerson, Ben. D. Long and seven horses were captured. Hickerson claimed that the horses were stolen from him in Tennessee. They waived examination and were jailed in default of $1,200.

FINANCIAL SENSATION.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—A sensation was created this morning when the banks received a circular from a former officer of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and lately an important Federal officer, had been figuring on a large amount of bonds formerly alleged to have been burned. On examination of the books false entries were found to have been made yesterday, he having left fresh blotting paper lying by the book, showing the entry. Legal proceedings have been instituted.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Slaughter of Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A party of Sonora scalp hunters have killed a party of fifty hostile Apaches near the border of Arizona. The Mexican Government pays $200 each for scalps

APACHE REVENGE.

Colonel Sairely and three companions were murdered and their bodies horribly mutilated on the Apache road, between Phœnix and Bradshaw, in Arizona.

Hanna's freight train was attacked March 18th, between Phœnix and Wyckenburg by a hundred and fifty Apaches and Hanna and another man murdered and the train burned. Twenty-two mules ran off.

BILLIARDS.

Joseph and Cyrille Dion beat Rudolphe and Deery at the Americana Billiard saloon, one two thousand points up, in the game last night for $1,000 a side, scoring two thousand against fifteen hundred and eighty.

LEAVENWORTH.

A Tornado.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 8.—A severe gale swept over this city to-day commencing about four o'clock in the morning and continuing until noon. The roof of the new market house was partially torn away. A large warehouse on the levee was unroofed as was also the African Methodist Church and a number of small buildings. The Eagle woolen mill was entirely destroyed. The boiler and other machinery will be a total loss. Signs, awnings and chimneys were blown down in all parts of the city. No lives were lost though many persons narrowly escaped.

At Pomeroy, sixteen miles south of this the storm was quite severe. A dwelling house was crushed by a falling tree and some of the inmates seriously injured.

At Weston, Mexico, a number of dwellings were blown over and one man killed.

CAIRO.

Fatal Steam-Pipe Explosion.

CAIRO, April 8.—The steamer Sam J. Hale, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, burst her steam-pipe this morning near Golconda, killing three white and four colored deck hands, and scalding eight hands all. No officers or passengers were injured. The names of the white killed are Dan Williams, J. M. Sanders and Ragsacken; colored, Wm. Johnson; unable to learn the names of the others. The Arkansas Belle towed the Hale to Paducah where she now lies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

George Timberlake, engineer employed by the Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company at Grand Tower, while oiling the machinery to-day was caught by the wheel and the crank of the engine. He was brother of W. J. Timberlake, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Several gambling houses were raided by the police last night and two hundred gamblers and citizens were arrested and about $2,500 in gambling utensils confiscated. It is said the chief of police will prosecute the parties arrested to the full extent of the law.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Lieutenant-General Sherman arrived here and will leave in a few days on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the plains from Texas to Dacotah.

FIRES.

Three small fires occurred here last night involving a loss of ten or twelve hundred dollars. Insured for about eight hundred dollars.

HAVANA.

Defeat of the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, April 8.—The active rebel General Modesto Diaz lately made his appearance in the vicinity of Maurillo, where a column of troops were surprised, forty of whom were placed *hors du combat*. By the time the column recovered from its sudden surprise the rebels had vanished. The defeat of General Serrano, near Santa Espiritu, has been indirectly confirmed.

De Lorrios has divided his forces into four columns, intending to surprise the rebels under the command of Salome, Hernandez, Villamal, Bermudez and Garcia, in their strongholds in the mountains within six miles of Santa Espiritu. A heavy Spanish loss was the consequence of Almaseda's sudden journey to the latter place.

DES MOINES.

Effects of the Tornado.

DES MOINES, IA., April 8.—The most terrific wind storm that ever visited this locality, occurred to-day. The wind commenced blowing from the southwest at about eight A. M. and continued with great violence until sunset, doing great damage to property, unroofing and blowing down buildings, uprooting trees, tearing up sidewalks, and scattering fences and signs in all directions. The total damage to property by the storm is estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. No lives were lost or persons seriously injured so far as known.

JAMAICA.

Mail Robbery—Revolutions Ended—Earthquakes—Elections.

KINGSTON, April 8.—Advices from the United States steamer Columbia state that the National mail had been robbed of half a million dollars in gold between Baranquilla and Santa Martha.

In Bayaca the revolution had ended.

Two earthquakes had occurred.

The Mosquera party gained the elections in the Cali district and in Bogota.

Advices from the Argentine Republic say the war is almost ended. The insurgents had been completely routed out in the interior.

Aurora Borealis.

Brilliant displays of the Northern lights were visible about midnight at New York, Philadelphia and several western cities.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Stormed Paris.

INSURGENT REVERSES.

Under the Ramparts.

SHELLING THE PROUD CAPITAL.

Government Troops Advancing.

PARIS AGAIN INVESTED.

FRANCE.

INSURGENT RETALIATION.

LONDON, April 8.—The Paris special of the *Times* says: The insurrents have already commenced to put into execution their threats of retaliation on the prisoners they have taken.

CHURCHES CLOSED.

The Commune prevents the opening of the churches, and nearly all the cures have been thrown into prison.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The reports that a portion of the Prussian army near Paris has been ordered into the city are unfounded.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

who commands the Army of Versailles, has established his headquarsers at Petit Trianon. Gen. Vinoy had charge of the reserves.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

VERSAILLES, April 8.—A circular issued by President Thiers, and bearing date of the 5th, says: Yesterday Gen. Darnier carried the insurgent position at Courbevoi, and to-day the bridge at Neuilly was carried by the Government troops.

Gen. Mantandon was slightly and Gen. Pechot seriously wounded.

The losses of the insurgents are immense, and the positions captured are of decisive importance.

LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Marseilles to-day reports the city tranquil. Cresmieux, Minister, and some other members of the insurrectionary committee have been arrested and imprisoned to await trial.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 7, 6 P. M., via LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals on Thursday night reoccupied the barricade Neuilly, and it was to-day fiercely attacked by batteries of the Versailles troops. The National army defends the position with barricades. The village was in flames. Shells from the Versailles battery still half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the assault was intended to be the Government forces. The movement proved a feint however, for instead of following up the attack the President Grant's troops advanced upon both right and left flanks of the barricade. There was a space of an hour and an effective fire of musketry and then the fighting increasing in intensity the commander hastily advanced two battalions of infantry supported by eight guns. Crowds of women and children in a dangerous position near the fire, and many were watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle-field. The fire of the artillery has up to this evening been terrific. The troops have established the advance of the Assemblists with determination, and will defend every inch of their position should the Communists succeed in entering the city. There is a strong concentration of Nationals in the Place Vendome, and on the pieces of artillery in the Court Palais Royal and in front of the church Madeline.

BITTERNESS.

The utmost bitterness towards the Versailles government prevails in the public minds. Only the portions of Mont Valerien is the scene of conflict are to all appearances calm.

THE NATIONAL ARMY.

LONDON, April 8, 11:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris to-day state that Ladislas Dombrasko has been in command of the National guards. The Nationals remained all Friday night in their position at Bridge Neuilly.

A dispatch from Versailles this evening says the entire army is now under command of Marshal McMahon and has been divided into four corps. One held in reserve has General Vinoy at its head while others have been ordered into active service under command of Generals L'Admirault, Cissey and Du Barail.

ELECTIONS.

The National Assembly having voted on amendments to the election law to the effect that all Mayors throughout France be chosen by the people, the Government intends to have having the appointment of some of them placed in its hands. Thiers even threatens to resign if that power is not conferred on the Government. The Chamber by decisive majority sustained the Government, and agreed to publishment of Mayors in all towns having over 20,000 inhabitants.

CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, April 9—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris of the 8th confirms the accounts received from Versailles, and admits that the Government troops carried the barracks at Neuilly at 7 o'clock, Friday evening.

MANY ESCAPES.

The *Verite* announces that Gen. Henry has arrived at Paris, having escaped from prison at Versailles by bribing his guards while the latter was handing food to the Generals.

FORT DE NUILLY CARRIED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS—PARIS BEING SHELLED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Versailles special says: Yesterday Gen. Darnier carried the Neuilly yesterday afternoon and crossed the Seine at half-past three o'clock, under a tremendous fire from the forts and the batteries of the insurgents. They advanced up the avenue Neuilly, driving the insurgents before them, and capturing the fort of Neuilly, far as Fort Maillet. The slaughter was very great, but the troops now hold positions right under the ramparts, and the forts of Issy and Vanvres have ceased firing. The troops are now so near Paris that they are shelling the forts into the city. Consequently the greatest consternation prevails and the insurgents suffered heavily. The Government troops fought most splendidly and have behaved where General Gallifat whipped the rebels badly. No particulars have been received.

SHOT FALLING IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

LONDON, April 9, 5 P. M.—There was desperate fighting around Paris on Saturday. Fort Valerien and the advanced batteries of the Versailles troops have been shelling the forts of Port Maillot, their shells falling in the Champs Elysees. The engagement took place at Villiers and Courbevoi, Asnieres, Bois de Boulogne and Billancourt. All the southern forts have resumed firing. The Government troops are gaining in force. Forts Issy, Vanvres, Montrouge and Bicestere. A decisive struggle is expected again soon.

THINGS OPPOSED TO ENTERING PARIS.

It is reported that M. Thiers is averse to forcing the entrance into Paris by fighting, and prefers to reduce it by investment.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

At ten o'clock last night the cannonade a Fort Maillot and other points continued with great violence.

INSURGENTS FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

To-day a conflict occurred among the insurgents themselves at the Place Ste. Eugene, St. Antoine, in consequence of the refusal of a portion of the National Guards to march against the rank.

The *Moniteur* reports that Delescheze is under arrest, and that the ambulance service in Paris is insufficient and the wounded suffering greatly for want of proper attention.

HUNTING FOR VICTIMS.

Domiciliary visits will be made to-morrow to seek for refractory Nationals.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The recent decree of the Commune has been modified so as to make military service compulsory in all between the ages of nineteen and forty.

GUNBOATS SENT FOR.

Flotilla gunboats have been sent for from Havre up the Seine to assist in the operations against Paris. Large guns have also been despatched from Cherbourg for the attack on the forts occupied by the Insurgents.

AT MARSEILLES.

The Insurgent National Guards in Marseilles were disarmed without resistance, and all the ordnance sent to the Citadel D'If.

BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON.

The *Observer* says: Bismarck is still favorable to the restoration of Napoleon.

[Tribune Special.]

INSURGENTS SKULKING.

PARIS, Sunday evening, April 9.—There has been a cannonading all day. The Chamnse Elysees are completely deserted and the National guards are hiding on cross streets seeking protection from the shells which fall in every direction, many close to the American legation.

The result of forty-eight hours' cannonade is that the Versailles troops have carried the Seine and occupy Sablonville and Long Champs. The river-bridge and door of Porte Maillot are broken.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS STILL SUCCESSFUL.

BEFORE PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.—LONDON, April 10, 3 A. M.—The Government forces are encamped in Courbevoie, and occupy the bridge Neuilly. They are barricading the villages and bridges.

COMMUNIST REINFORCEMENTS.

The Communists have reinforced their artillery at the Porte Maillot and Porte Des Ternes. Mount Valerien and the batteries at Courbevare maintained an incessant bombardment all day and their shells fell beyond the arch of triumph.

INSURGENT EVACUATION.

The Nationals have evacuated the Champs Elysees and occupy adjacent streets.

WON'T STAND IT.

The effort of the Communes to force citizens generally to take up arms have so far failed.

BEFORE PARIS SUNDAY NIGHT, VIA LONDON, April 10—3:30 A. M.—It is reported that the Versailles troops crossed the Seine at Asnieres, and concentrated at Long Chamnps.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Arbitrary arrests are increasing in number in the city, and many more persons have been thrown into prison.

CHURCH SERVICES SUSPENDED.

Church services are generally suspended, and the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame have been closed.

BERGERET ARRESTED.

General Bergeret is under arrest.

CONCILIATION.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. They have had public meetings in favor of peace, at which members of the Commune were present.

BARRICADES.

The additional barricades are thrown up in quarters threatened by besiegers.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamship Thuringia touched Plymouth and the India Movili yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 8—2:40 P. M.—Consols, 93. Bonds—5-20s, 87; 10-40s, 85¾; do '65, 92¾; do 67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton market closed. Breadstuffs excited and advancing. California wheat 12s 6d; red winter 11s@11s 5d; winter 12s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn. No. 2 mixed 6½d. The above are steady rates; regular markets closed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1871.

THE HARTFORD AND ERIE BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford, in the case of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, the counsel for the creditors moved for an order to modify the injunction already issued to allow the register in bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, to certify the election of an assignee. Counsel stated that the assignee chosen in Massachusetts and Connecticut had also been chosen in New York. Motion granted.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Captain Grindle, late of the ship Old Colony, was brought before Commissioner Shields to-day to give bail in a civil suit commenced against him by Raymond Rau, one of the seamen of the vessel who charged him with cruelty. He was bailed in $10,000.

CONVICTED.

The United States Court, Judge Woodruff this morning sentenced Chadwick, convicted of altering a United States bond, to ten years in the penitentiary and to pay $5,000.

SUN STROKE.

The thermometer has been 80° in the shade. The first case of sun stroke this spring, and the first that ever occurred so early in the year took place to-day at one o'clock. Elisha Devree a carman, was stricken in Fulton St., he was carried to the hospital, when the physicians pronounced it a genuine case of sun stroke. Devoe died.

A WILD CASE.

In a return citation in the Bernard will case to-day, several persons appeared to contest the will, and the case was postponed till May 6. Toree parties in addition to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, now claim the property left by Bernard.

REDUCING TIME.

The Erie Rail Road will in May reduce the running time between this city and Buffalo, two hours by a lightening express train for Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1871.

PREPARING FOR THE JUBILEE.

At a meeting of the German Peace Celebration Committee to-day Governor Hoffman presiding, it was resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to be submitted for adoption at the mass meeting to-morrow to Bismarck and the President of the Reichstag. The resolutions congratulate the German people on the conclusion of peace, the disarming of the enemy who prevented German unity; the union of the North and South Germany and the election of the first Reichstag elected by universal suffrage; express confidence that Germany will provide for the invalids, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, and invite the assistance of the German people in this country; trust that the people of Germany will proceed with the same strength used against the foreign enemy any attempt by the rulers to abridge the liberties they have won; believe that Alsace and Lorriane will be won back to Fatherland and that an alliance may be formed with the United States; wish Germans many Germans have found new homes.

A supplementary meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the Stadt Theatre. The houses in the German sections of the city are displaying profusely the flags of the United States and Germany.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The river is 23 feet and rising; 79 feet in bridge space. Arrived—Spray from Nashville; Mineola from Memphis. Departed—Arlington for Pittsburgh; Bermuda for Evansville; Emma Floyd for Nashville; S. S. Merrill for St. Paul; Mollie Ebert for New Orleans; Alice Dean for Memphis. Clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—River twenty-three feet and about stationary. Seventy-nine feet in the bridge space. Arrived—Juniata from Pittsburgh; Bermuda from Memphis. Departed—Juniata for Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and threatning.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Silver Lake, Red river; W. H. Brown, Cairo; J. S. Neel, Ohio river; Petrel, Columbus. Departed—Wicks and Dexter, Red river; Silver Lake, Kansas City; Belle of Pekin, Peru; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Utah, Arkansas river; Shreve, Red river; Fat West, Fort Benton; Peninsula, Ohio; Liberty No. 4, Antelope and J. S. Neel, all with barges to the Ohio river. River still falling. Weather cloudy; out to be warmer. Lake Pepin reported open, and a good stage of water to St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Arrived—Belle of Lacrosse, 3; Lake River, 3; Alton No. 3, Cairo to New Orleans; Comet, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 8; Collier, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 10; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10; Will H. Hays, Paducah to St. Louis, 11; Edinburgh, Red River to Cincinnati, noon; H. M. Shreve, St. Louis to Red River, 3; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5; Utah, St. Louis to Arkansas River, 7. The river fell fifteen inches. Rained all forenoon. Cloudy and warm.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Weather cloudy and warm. River falling.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾@96¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¼@110¼

ON TUESDAY the 4th inst, Miss. Sarah Kilgore, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. Miss. Kilgore is a graduate of the Law Department of Michigan University.

FORTY negro churches and school houses have been burned in the State of Mississippi within the past few weeks. We suppose Democracy will lay all the blame of these outrages for the negros.

OUR latest news in connection with Andrew Johnson comes from the Baltimore *American*. That journal states that the ex President declares himself a Republican and that he desires to be admitted to a full standing in the party. We rather doubt that Johnson has taken any such position but if he has he will probably recollect that the Republican party tried him once—and got quite enough of him.

THE COAL TROUBLES have taken the form of a reign of terror at Scranton. Upwards of 2000 miners have banded together, to prevent the miners not in the Union from working. The idea seems to prevail among the mob that legislative action was against them, and that they must take the affair into their own hands. The first installment of military force has already reached the ground, and it is expected that in a short time there would be troops sufficient, not only to quell the disturbance but to protect those who desire to work.

THE Mississippi Senate has recognized the existence of lawlessness in that State, and empowered the Governor to appoint cavalry to suppress it. It will be remembered that Governor Alcorn some few day ago, requested such authority The act of the Senate is significant, and will satisfy unprejudiced minds that the disorders and outrages in that State are alarming, otherwise the Senate never would have allowed it to become a matter of legislation, but would have refused the request of the Governor. There is but little hope that a single cavalry regiment will be able to effect much good.

THE comparative statement of the net receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the two years from March 1st 1867 to March 1, 1869, and the two years from March 1st 1869 to March 1st 1871 show a net increase of revenue for the last two years, of $84,994,049 74, while there is a decrease of expenditures amounting to $126,700,949.26. This makes in fact a gain the last two years named of $211,694,998 95. The statement further shows an increase of the reduction of the public debt, from '69 to '71, over that from '67 to '69 of $178,312,427 09. These facts we feel satisfied are arguments for the campaign of 1872 that will not be set aside.

THE one glaring fault that stands conspicuous in the character of Thiers, is his indecision. It was manifested all the time the Prussians were besieging Paris, and it is plainly visible during this the revolution in France. At a time, when of all others a government should prove itself without fear, Thiers temporizes, and makes propositions to treat with the Communes. This has emboldened them, and simply made matters worse. On the other hand the Communists will not listen to any such attempt from any of their members. M. Regneire, suspected of trying to negotiate with the Versailles government, has been arrested by order of the Commune. The organs of the Insurgents contradict the statement that they were defeated by the government troops at the bridge of Neuilly. The *Cri du People* claims a victory for the Insurgents.

STRONGER AND STONGER grow the startling evidence of riot and disorder all over the South. The assassins in every instance are governed by one or two objects. Hatred to the government, or hatred to color. The assassination of Mr. Dickinson of Marianna, Florida, arose from no other cause, than that he was a leading Republican. But the letter of the Secretary of State, Gibbs, discloses facts that are truly alarming. He does not consider it safe to send North for publication the evidences of disorder and assassination that have come to his knowledge officially, during *the last three months*. His fear is, that it would place in jeopardy the lives of the county officers who furnished the facts. But will not our people take into consideration the fact, that these murderers have become emboldened within *the last three months*. There is but a single way to account for it. Every Democratic success has cost loyal men their lives; every Democratic victory has committed a murder. This may seem strong language, but the proofs are conclusive. Indifference to these facts and truths is criminal. Years ago, over the border ruffians of Kansas, we had the same line of conduct pursued as Democracy is pursuing. That party laughed at, denied and misrepresented the terrible struggles of the Free State men. Then, as now, they asserted the charges were gotten up for political effect. Then they declared if there were outrages, they were committed by the Free State men, as now they declare they are committed by the negroes and Republicans. Then, as now, they defended the Southern assassins. Have we not learned a lesson from that past, or are these loyal Union men to be shot down like dogs, while we stand idly by clamoring for more proofs, more murders, before we rise in earnest?

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Our Democratic neighbor, the *Post* sees a cloud hanging over the Democratic future, and makes a brave attempt to blow it away. The speech of Jefferson Davis, at Selma, Alabama, unless explained away, is the death knell of the Democratic party. There is no need to conceal the fact, and Democratic journals are very busy at the present moment in trying to efface the impression created by declarations made by the old Confederate President. The *Post*, to use an old expression, takes the bull by the horns," and does not pretend to mince matters in the slightest degree. "What Mr. Davis may have meant by the term, says the *Post* matters but little, as he is no longer known in American politics, and not at all likely to be." In this way, the *Post*, having read Jefferson Davis, not only out of the Democratic party, but out of existence, undertakes to relieve the future, of the consequences that will inevitably arise from that Selma speech. But in the eager anxiety to do enough, has not the *Post* gone a litte too far, and perhaps done a little too much. Will our citizens, after the reception given to the old Confederate President at Selma, be inclined to believe that Mr. Davis "is no longer known in American Politics"? Would it be safe for the *Post as an individual* to indulge in this assertion at Selma. We can scarcely imagine the genial editor of that journal, taking the stand in Alabama immediately after Mr. Davis had concluded his speech, and urging on the assembled crowd that Davis was nobody, was out of politics and that it mattered but little what he might say, and yet escaping as sound as he took the stand. If these declarations of the *Post* will not do where Mr. Jefferson Davis made his speech, then the fact is beyond controversy, that Mr. Davis is *not* out of politics, and we think his speech proves that he does not intend to be. But the *Post* has gone too far. Jefferson Davis wields a mighty Political influence in the South, and no matter whether he may ever legally aspire to any office or not, his *word* is of vast weight and influence, as the *Post* will discover, at the next Democratic National Convention.

But that journal having thus disposed of Davis, is not entirely satisfied. It is well aware that no human being North or South will give credence to the assertion that Davis is out of American politics. It feels that more must be said, and endeavors to say it. But at the very outset it makes a very lamentable failure. It says, "but our Republican exchanges seize upon the opportunity to sound the alarm about the dangerous doctrines of State Sovereignty, as though State Sovereignty and the right of a State to secede from the Union had the most remote connection." With all deference and respect to the *Post*, we think that sentence most refreshingly cool. More particularly do we think so from the fact that the *Post*, knowing full well that Davis meant the right the right to secede and nothing more, after having declared that State Sovereignty did not mean secession, it asserts that "Davis, with Longstreet and men of that class belong naturally to the Radicals, who encouraged them in the doctrine, of secession. "Davis *did* mean the right to secede, when he said he hoped to live see the sovereignty of the States vindicated. The *Post* confesses this fact and it would have made no difference if the *Post* had not, every thinking man, knowing Jefferson Davis and his creed, knows that the Selma speech so highly applauded was a re-assertion of the old confederate dogma of the right of secession. It is useless therefore for the *Post* to write labored articles to disprove that, which in the same article it confesses to be true. The pithy sentence of the *Post* that "Davis is politically dead as likewise is the doctrine of secession * * * and it will avail nothing now for a corpse to sit up and talk about a corpse," while it may be a *bold* misrepresentation, is nevertheless an incorrect conclusion, both with regerd to Davis and to the South.

But what does the *Post* propose to do with the Selma *audience*. For "corpses" they were exceedingly lively and boisterous. They seemed to have all the infirmities of life, for they had both tears and smiles. For "corpses" they were extremely demonstrative, and what is more to the purpose, at the reference of Davis to the future indication of Southern State sovereiguty, these bloodless lifeless men were exceedingly jubilant. Corpses or not, we now promise the *Post* that they will be represented in the Democratic National Convention of 1872. They will be *there*, and *not* in the Republican Convention. They will claim to be heard, "corpses" though they be, and like Banquo's ghost, "they will not down at bidding." Jefferson Davis has raised them, Toombs and Stephens are mustering them into the service, and Blair is trying in vain to bury them out of sight, having assisted at their resurrection.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

No one of our reformatory institutions is charged with a higher mission than the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania. It is to this place we turn to have wickedness checked in its earliest development, and to have youthful viciousness corrected ere hardness of heart ensues and the propensity for evil is confirmed into absolute and unquestionable depravity. It is a comparatively easy matter to eradicate from the young heart the spirit of evil, especially when that conspicuous care and constant surveillance and watchfulness which characterize the present management of our House of Refuge, are directed to that end. During its seventeen years of operation the institution has accomplished a grand work of reformation among the fortunate young unfortunates sent under its sheltering roof for protection against the temptations of the world by which they were surrounded and into whose snares they had already fallen in the tender period of childhood. And with each returning year, the good which will flow to society through the constantly improving workings of the Refuge must be still greater, and the number of redeemed ones must be larger. Such an institution merits the hearty support and encouragement of the virtuous and the wicked; of the former because in working out a grand act of brotherly love it reaches to the helpless that hand of charity which is strengthened and made firm by the blessings and smiles of a kind Father of all, to lift out of sin and juvenile degradation those little ones created for a higher and nobler destiny in this world and in the life to come; of the wicked, because knowing their own hearts and experiencing the awful and constantly increasing penalties of moral viciousness and degradation, they should desire to have closed the gateways through which they passed from golden innocence into grievous crime, so that their own misery should not be entailed on those who have already set out upon the journey over the same broad and seductive pathway leading to worldly ruin and eternal destruction. The reformation of the sinful young is a work in which all must be deeply interested, and such noble institutions as the House of Refuge should be held as the richest treasures vouchsafed a community out of true religious philanthropy and unselfish, ennobling christian charity.

The grand mission of this philanthropic institution, is earnestly set forward in the able report of Rev. R. N. Avery, the accomplished Superintendent to whose rigid, though justly tempered discipline, close watching and constant attention is due a large share of the credit for the golden fruits of reformation gathered from the Refuge since his administration commenced. We quote the concluding lines of his report:

The work in which the Refuge is engaged is *complicated, difficult, arduous*, but it is *specific, catholic, grand*. It takes human being, whose price may be inferred by what it took to redeem him: it takes that being, born too often in corruption, nurtured in crime, inflamed by passion, wedded to vice; his conscience seared, his mind benighted, his judgment partial, changeful, passionate; his attributes, rage, revenge and lust; it introduces him first to the physical comforts of a quiet *home*, good food and repose; healthful and invigorating exercise, and harmless amusements and companionship. While to the misguided mind is unfolded the beautiful workings of that golden rule, which teaches man to treat his fellow-man as his brother, to look upon God as his father, and heaven with its purity as his ultimate home. The elementary principles of science are taught him, and altogether such habits are sought to be induced as will tend to make him hereafter an honest and valuable member of society. As soon as he has earned a good character, he is placed out of the Institution in a position where he can have a good trade or employment. Nor does the guardianship of the Institution forsake him even then, but spreads over him the broad wing of its protection, counsels and its care, until he is able to maintain the struggles of that new life which it has begun. Even if he falls he does not forsake him, but receives him back into the ark, even though he be found stained with his own blood, and essays again to restore him to the path of rectitude.

In view, then, of all the facts presented, we may infer that no effort or good, since the days of the apostles, breathes more the spirit of Him who came to save that which was lost, the beneficient spirit of God, who causes His sun to shine on the just and upon the unjust, and His rain to descend upon the evil and the good. It is in consonance with the government of the moral universe which requires the fallen to work their way up, little by little, to emerge step by step, from darkness and suffering into light and peace; their path shining brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. The great Teacher and Reformer began to work on the base of human society—to remove the impediments which lay at the foundation—He struck at the roots of moral evil, and in purifying the masses, brought his converting influences to bear directly upon the publicans and sinners, thieves and harlots. At the present day those organizations which strike the deepest at the corruptions of the age are doing the most specific, the noblest work, and hence are worthy of the most heartfelt sympathy and support. Bear with me, then, If I ask you, as managers of this institution, not only to cheer on the work as you have ever done by your counsel, your sympathy, and your assistance, but to impress its importance on the public mind; to urge all classes of our citizens, teachers, ministers, legislators, to assist by kindly words of encouragement, outspoken, so as to reach the little band of self denying laborers who toil in the dark places of the earth, and whose only society is the outcast and the fallen, the convict and the felion; urge them to give their co-operation and unwavering influence in favor of juvenile and prison reform, and their steady discountenance to all who would oppose it; so shall the blessing of many who were ready to perish greet you, as you enter a higher stage of existence, and above all, the welcome of Him who, because of his sympathy with the fallen, was called, while on earth, "the friend of publicans and sinners."

INTERESTING RELICS.

Our valued correspondent RIP sends us the following interesting items clipped from the Pittsburgh *Mercury*, a would-be rival of the GAZETTE, in those days, which has long since been carried out to sea on the ebbing tide of time. The first is, as will be seen, a communication, which must have been of great interest to the stay-at-home Pittsburghers of those days. The second is a document of real historic value to our city, showing who assisted at its birth, and how they did it:

[From the Pittsburgh Mercury, October 28, 1813.

ERIE, October, 25, 1813.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to announce to you the arrival of the brave Commodore Perry to our town yesterday, and with him General Harrison with about 1,200 regulars destined for service toward the lower part of the lake. Captain Barclay is along. The most of the fleet is in sight, but Commodore Perry is just setting out. His stay with us was not so long as we could have wished, but he has our best wishes, at all events he has mine. Our town was brilliantly illuminated last night, and firing in honor of our Commodore. I am happy to state also that Commodore Chauncey has taken five of the enemy's vessels on Lake Ontario and sunk one. Every American must rejoice as things go on so prosperously.

Com. Perry looks well, and is in good health, he is certainly one of the favoured of heaven to escape unhurt amidst such slaughter as there was on board the Lawrence. The enemy it appears burnt their vessels on Lake St. Clair on approach of ours but the whole force was captured. Proctor and Elliott only escaped, even Proctor's sword and papers were taken. Gen. Harrison has left at Walden and Detroit 1,000 regulars and 2,000 militia, and is gone in quest of orders, as the express who passed through here some time ago from Sacketts Harbour, probably from the Secretary at War was not enabled to reach him. The storm we had here took the vessel in sight of Walden, and she was driven back to Buffaloe where she ran aground and where the express in endeavoring to make his escape was lost.

CITY ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday last duly elected the First Select and Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh. The councils choose the mayor on Tuesday next viva-voce. Their halls are to be opened agreeable to the charter for the attendence of such as may choose to be spectators, and who will behave themselves in an orderly and discret manner.

Select Council—James Ross, William Leckey, John Rosebury, Richard Gearey, Wm. Hays, Dr. George Stevenson, Samuel Douglass, James Irwin and Mark Stackhouse.

Common Council—Wm Wilkins, Jas. R. Butler, John P. Skelton, James S. Stevenson, * James Brown, (baker) Alex Johnston, Richard Robinson, John Carson, J. W. Trimbly, David Hunter, Thos. McKee, George Evans, John Caldwell, John W. Johnston, Paul Anderson.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1816 (Saturday.)

The Select and Common Councils on Tuesday last, elected Ebenezer Denny, Esq., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1816, (Saturday.)

*Still living and the only one of either Council.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

San Domingo Report and President Grant's Complete Vindication and Triumph---Great Joy Among the Republicans.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, April 6, 1871.

This has been a bright and cheerful day at the Capitol, and there are more cheerful and happy Republicans than could have been found on any other day for one year past. This general joy was not produced by the result of the Connecticut elections, but doubtless the unexpected and complete victory there contributed somewhat to the hopeful, good feeling that prevails. The great event which has electrified the Republican ranks was the President's Message, submitting the Report of the Commissioners who were sent out to examine into the political, moral and material condition of Santo Domingo. There has been a great deal of bitterness—a great deal of unwarranted denunciation of the President. An undisguised determination to press him to the wall—to drive him out at the end of his term a disgraced man. Some who did not believe any of the counts in Mr. Sumner's malignant indictment, but who have had aspirations to the Presidency, had lent their little influence to his enemies, in hopes that they might have a chance, should it be apparent that a new man must be found for the place in 1872.

Good Republicans all over the land regretted the existence of such an excitement as has existed at the Capitol. They could not believe that Gen. Grant was an usurper. They did not believe that he had violated the constitution or had disregarded international law; but Mr. Sumner had been a leading Republican Senator, and he made grave charges against the President and seemed to support them with apparent candor and as if impelled by a sense of patriotic duty. But great as Mr. Sumner is, he is governed by as mean and despicable passions as can be found in the breast of almost any other man.

He had been nursing his wrath, and he thought that the San Domingo question presented the opportunity for revenge.

He knew that the Republicans did not wish to accomplish annexation at the expense or cost of the disruption of the Republican party. However rich it might be, and there is no doubt of its wonderful resources—they were not disposed to buy it at such a cost.

General Grant could but be astonished when he read Mr. Sumner's arraignment of him before the Senate, and at the bar of public opinion throughout the country.

He knew that he was not a usurper. He knew how scurrilous and vile was the charge that he was the head of the Ku-Klux of San Domingo. He knew that the only motive which induced him to consider the proposition of purchase, was to serve the best interests of his country. To promote its prosperity. To add to its glory and renown by deeds of peace, as he had heretofore done by deeds of imperishable lustre upon one hundred battle fields. How painful to have to quietly submit and patiently bear such obloquy, when a man is conscious of the rectitude and patriotism of his intentions and purposes. But he did wait for the proper time for his vindication; and it has come, and a glorious vindication it is. I doubt whether a parallel can be found. A case where a great public officer had been so bitterly maligned and who was able to present so *complete* and satisfactory a vindication of his course.

There is no defence. His message does not seem to notice his arraignment by Senators Sumner and Schurz, but it simply submits a statement of the facts, introductory to the subject, and then lets the report tell the story. He has discharged *his* duty, and now leaves the matter with the people. He believed the island valuable; the report of the Commissioners leaves no doubt on that point. He believed it would be for the highest interests of that people to become a part of our nation. No one doubts that with a stable and strong government, the island would support many millions, where there are now but one hundred and fifty thousand people. But with all these facts established, he has no wish to consummate annexation, unless the people and their representatives want it.

He falls back upon the truly Republican doctrine of his inaugural. He has "no policy to urge against the wishes of the people." It is the language of patriotism. This plain, short, and very able message places General Grant above the reach of his traducers and enemeis. He speaks the words of truth, conscious of their virture and power.

He is stronger this day among those assembled at the capital than he has been for a long time.

The message had a wonderful effect in the House, as will be seen in the vote on the Ku-Klux bill, uniting our party in one solid mass, and passing the bill by a vote of 118 ayes to 91 nays. Democrats could but admit its candor and power. You could scarcely meet a *healthy* Republican but he could congratulate you upon the message. Congressmen—Republicans I mean—felt happy, and the people wore upon their faces a cheerful satisfied look, that spoke right to the heart. One of the oldest and ablest members of Congress remarked to me this evening, "that he thought the message had killed off a number of Presidential candidates." Another great triumph was achieved in the passage of the bill intended to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and suppress the murderous rebels, known as the Ku-Klux. The 6th of April will be remembered as a great and glorious day at the Capitol.

O. P. Q.

SCIENTIFIC.

That rarity in the animal world, an albino or white elephant, has lately been captured in Siam.

TELEGRAPHIC messages are now received in England daily from India, Singapore and Java. They occupy three to four hours in transmission.

THE German mineral water baths which contain carbonic acid produce a feeling of warmth upon the skin of the bathers. This fact leads to the supposition that they will prove beneficial in case of partial paralysis of the sensory nerves.

A CERTAIN power of fascinating animals is by many persons attributed to snakes, but St. George Milvart, one of the ablest opponents of the Darwinian theory, says that the most distinguished naturalists entirely deny the existence of such a power.

HIEROGLYPHIC inscriptions on the ancient monuments in Egypt are sometimes obliterated by the nest of the common wasp. This same species of wash has inhabited the country for many ages, as we know from the fact that their bodies have been found in the folds of mummy coverings.

BOTH French and German medical writers on hydrophobia express the opinion that where the symptoms of the disease have fairly developed themselves the case is absolutely hopeless. Under such circumstances they advise placing the patient under the influence of anæsthetics till death supervenes.

IN a recent competitive trial between an Armstrong wrought iron and a Krupp steel gun, the latter has proved to have the greater endurance. After 121 rounds the Armstrong gun split, and was so severely damaged as to be unfit for further service. The steel gun remains in good condition after 210 rounds.

THE aridity of certain formerly fertile districts of Spain, produced without any doubt by the improvident destruction of the forests of the country, has attracted the attention of Spanish men of science, and we are pleased to chronicle the publication of a work on the conservation of the forests by a resident of Tarragona. No country in Europe has suffered more than Spain from the reckless felling of timber.

A REMARKABLE fact in connection with good ventilation is, that men will eat more when they have plenty of fresh air than without. Dr. Redd mentions that men in large manufacturing establishments have struck for higher wages where a good system of ventilation had been introduced, as their former wages were insufficient to procure the increased amount of food demanded by their improved appetites.

THE records of the balloon voyages made from Paris during the siege contain no certain information of the loss of life of any of the aerial navigators, notwithstanding that balloons were dispatched from the city at an average once in two days. The *Academy* refers to these statistics as showing that the risk attending this mode of transit is certainly not greater than that of the early days of sea voyage.

AT Pichicani, in Peru, there has lately been seen an extraordinary meteor, which suddenly descended from the sky. It was balloon-shaped, of a red color, with the pointed end towards the earth, on reaching which an explosion took place, injuring the roofs of several huts, and knocking down a fence for about five hundred yards. Among the stones heaped around by this aerolite were found recently dead fishes of different species, which are supposed to have been lifted out of the river and dashed against the stones. Similar events have happened near Huaccehulla and Atucachi, causing great fright to the people.

THE idea is not uncommon that the human body, by reason of its vitality, is productive of electricity, in some manner other than by chemical action merely. Mr. C. F. Varley, the distinuished electrician combats this view. He finds no evidence that electricty exists in or about the human body, either as a source of motive power or otherwise. He attributes the feeble electricty which has been obtained from the muscles, as due to different chemical conditions of the parts of the muscle itself. As a proof that nerve force cannot be electricity, he states that it is transmitted at a rate of about two hundred thousand times slower than the electric current.

THE Boston *Journal* says: "The observations taken on Mount Washington during the past winter have established one important fact, that the periods of intense cold are felt at the high altitude from twelve to twenty four hours sooner than they are in the country below. Careful observations are made at Hanover, N. H., to be compared with those on the mountain, and others are more at points nearer Mount Washington, at Gorham, Whitefield, Lunenberg, Vermont etc., either in connection with the expedition or for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. A comparison of the observations will probably disclose other meteorological facts than the one referred to above.

DR. PARRY, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, at the late meeting of the British Association, called attention to the North American desert flora, between 32d and 42d degrees of north latitude. He remarked upon the contrast between the annual and perennial vegetation of desert tracts, the former being very evanescent and rapid in its growth, the latter either storing up a large amount of nourishment in their thick tubers or tap roots, or in the case of trees and shrubs, possessing exposed stems of trees and foliage of the most scant and starved character. Spine-clad Mr. Sumner is, he is governed by as mean branches and green backed stems are in many places made to supply the office of leaves, or when the latter are present, they are often coated with resin or varnish, or clothed with tomentose hairs or scales, servinff to check evaporation.

THE *Alta California* says that there are more artesian wells in that State in porportion to population than in any other country, and it presumes that all the larger valleys will receive water supplies from deep sources in the course of ten or fifteen years. There is little encouragement to try artesian borings in the mountain or hill districts, and at any rate the boring of a well is always an experiment. A number of borings in Santa Clara Valley failed to reach water: one deep boring in Sacramento was a failure on account of having enountered at a considerable depth, a stratum of loose boulders. The entire number of artesian wells in California is probably not far from 400, the majority of them being in Santa Clara Valley, which owes a considerable part of its wealth to them. Their water is used for irrigating many of the gardens, berry patches, and orchards, and it moistens much land outside of the irrigated fields. There is an artesian well at Oakland, several at Redwood City, and a dozen or more at San Francisco, though many of those in this city do not throw their water to the surface, and steam pumps are used.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The energy with which the building of this great thoroughfare is being pushed forward is an added guaranty of its early completion and its wise management We learn from the financial agents of the Road, Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., that, at the present date, the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles, from Lake Superior, through Central Minnesota, to the eastern border of Dakota; trains are running over 130 miles of completed track, the Mississippi river is bridged at Brainerd and once more joined to the Lakes by rail, and track laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next, trains will run to the Red river, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific coast; a large force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia river, in Washington Territory, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul ane Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has 413 miles of road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 560 miles. The new highway to the Pacific is being constructed at the lowest cost compatible with first-class work.

RUPTURE.

No personal evil can befal any one of greater magnitude than that of rupture or protrusion of the bowels; and it is now of more serious results than ever before in consequence of the many similar ailments which so closely resemble that infirmity. The value of a proper application in all such cases can never be overestimated, and their adaptation should be made by one skilled in the anatomy of the parts involved in so serious a lesion. The deaths that result from strangulated or incarcerated hernia, are now far more frequent than formerly, and our readers will at once see the propriety of care in the selection of suitable instruments and, when possible, cure the disease. Dr. KEYSER, at his great medical office, 167 Liberty street, gives all these cases great attention, and we know of no one more thoroughly qualified for the purpose.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

EXHAUSTION.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly and emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative employed in medicinal practice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ATTRAC
At Barga
A
WILLIAM
Delaines! Delaines!
Having purchased the entire stock of
PACIFIC MILL DELAINES,
WILL OFFER THEM BY THE
Yard, Piece or Case,
At 12½, 15 and 18c., according to style.
At 18c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths, for suits.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
At 12½c., Brown and Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
At 75c., Japanese Silks, very cheap.
At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
At 1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
At 18c., 4-4 Irish Linen—an extra good bargain
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings—all widths.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
White and Colored Table Napkins.
Huck and Damasks, Towels.
Crashes and Toweling Diapers.
Dress Goods, in the latest fabrics and colors.
At the Lowest Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri
most celebrated makes of A
Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:o48
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas, Silks,
Colored Mohairs, Delaines,
Dress Goods, Cloths,
White Goods, Cassimeres,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o
LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best--The Cheapest.
The Cement has acquired the reputation as the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.
It is now in general use from the lakes to the Gulf, most of the public works in the West and South being constructed with it.
The mills at Louisville having been enlarged and improved, can supply any demand, and though the Cement has always, for 30 years brought higher prices than competing brands, it is from this time the determination of the manufacturers, in order to largely increase the sale and extend the use of their Cement, to furnish it in the principal markets at prices which make it the most available and economical for all classes of work.
The large capacity of this Cement for taking sand renders it much the cheapest that can be used for buildings of any kind.
At the reduced prices in Pittsburgh its cost is not much above common lime, which makes it unquestionably to the interest of owners and builders that the foundation of every good house should be laid in this Cement.
A large stock of fresh Cement has just been received by barges from Louisville, and is offered at greatly reduced prices by the following dealers:
LAING & McKALLIP, 347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street
ap3:MWS
SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE BUILDINGS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
36 AND 38 SIXTH STREET.
ap1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVE STOCK
in Prices,
T
SEMPLE'S.
Shawls! Shawls!
At $2 and $2.50.
A large lot of CHOICE SPRING STYLES, slightly imperfect, great bargains.
Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Stella Shawls,
Black and White Shetland Shawls.
SPRING SKIRTS.
$1.00, Ladies' White Skirts.
At 87½c., Ladies' Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
$1, Ladies' Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
62½c., Dark Balmoral Skirts.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
Ladies and Children's Aprons.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Hamburg and Loom Edgings.
Shirt Fronts and Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
At the Lowest Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the
merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted.
None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF
AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42.)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.
ap4:p52
BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited, before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap4:p83 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

S. BOYD. W. P. MURRAY. J. C. FAWCETT.
BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
CURTAIN CORNICES, FRENCH PLATE GLASS for Store Fronts, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c. FRENCH GLASS for Dwelling Houses.
No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,
ap6:p25 sw PITTSBUR

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1860, 1865 and 1900.

☞SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

Our local money market has been working quite to the satisfaction of all good borrowers throughout the week, and seems still to be tending towards ease, if not ready to warrant a surplus of loanable means. For a day or two past it has been difficult to secure really first class paper outside of bank in amounts to satisfy the demands of private lenders, and however it may be with the old established banks with their steady run of customers, the newer institutions and private lenders begin to fear that sharp competition and "good round rates" are about over for the season—a long, dull summer, with a superabundance of money and a woeful lack of good paper or safe real estate mortgages, are not pleasant things to contemplate for Bank Officers and Directors who have been baying their customers' goodwill at high prices. The indiscriminate clamor for "deposits," and the means taken to get them, (not the most honorable in some instances) would be laughable were they not sometimes contemptible. There are some rare stories afloat in the line, showing the "ways peculiar" of some bank officers to frown, nameless of course to the great public.

The local stock market continues dull, but firm. The demand for first class investment bonds and stocks is large, and fair prices could be obtained for almost anything really meritorious, if offered.

Allegheny Valley Bonds are in request at 90¾@90⅞, but the market is for the present bare of offerings.

Connellsville 7's are sought for at the same price.

There is nothing doing in bank stocks. The rare lots offered are speedily taken up if prices are within reasonable bounds.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank stock was offered at par, but for some reason it hangs fire. It was hinted quite stsongly that a change of officers would help the market price of the stock. Perhaps some of the would-be-ites know best.

Last reported sales of Columbia Oil stock, $18 per share—market dull, if not weak. Daily production at the farm continues above 60 bbls—not quite low. The stock is destined will be a good one, and may give the stock a start into the twenties.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	110¾	110¾
5-20s—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	115¼	115
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96	95¾
Do Scrip	92¾	91¾
Erie	31¼	30¾
Reading	107¾	107¾
Lake Shore	102¼	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	114¼	113¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	85¾	85¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	61	61
Do. Preferred	79¼	79
Wabash	47¾	47¾
Do. Preferred	79¼	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	63¾	63¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58
Adams Express	74¾	74¾
U. S. Express	46	45¾
Wells, Fargo	41	41

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s 1881	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	C. P. R. R.	83¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R. 1st M.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacific	115

NEW YORK, April 8, 1871.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110¾, sold down to and closed at 110¾@110⅝. Loans were made at from 4 to 4 per cent. Clearances $37,000,000. Exports to-day $518,555; exports for the week $846,617. Governments opened steady and so remained until near the close of the day, when they declined from ¼ to ⅞. Stocks have been very irregular to-day, opening steady, advanced a little, and at the close declined to about the opening prices. Wabash, St. Paul and others were strongest and most active; Reading rather weak. The market closed dull.

The Bank Statement is unfavorable. The following are the changes: Loans, decrease, $975,857; Specie, decrease, $2,463,506; Circulation, decrease, $6,886; Deposits, decrease, $6,344,638; Legal Tenders, decrease, $324,450.

The money market was active at 7 for currency to 7 for gold, until towards 3 o'clock, when the unemployed balances were lent and offered at 6 per cent. There are rumors of another attempt to lock up money, to be made next week.

State securities dull and steady. Georgia se were a little better. Central and Union Pacific bonds strong and active.

GOVERNMENTS—Sterling Exchange 9; Coupons 1868, 5@5; 5-20's, 92. 1865, do, do; do new 111¾; 67, do; '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6's 115.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi 92½; Tennessees old 65¾; new 65¾; Virginia new 71; old 68; North Carolina old 47, new 29¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 5; do preferred 9¾; Adams Express, 74¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., do 41; American do, 46¾; U. S. do, 46¾; Pacific Mail, 63¾; New York Central, 95¾; do Scrip, 91¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 129; Reading, 107¾; Michican Central, 121; P. & P. 114¾; Northwestern, 85¼; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 61; do preferred; 78¾; Wabash, 60¾; do preferred, 79; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 34¾; do preferred, 70; Chicago and Alton, 119; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 48¾; C. & C., 88¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 118; Lake Shore, 101¾; Illinois Central, 135.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 7@8½ per gallon.

APPLES—Prime apples, in good condition, are scarce and wanted and may be quoted at $5.50@6.00 per bbl.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9@9¼, and Pots at 7¾@.

BUTTER—The receipts of strictly prime butter continue light and with a good demand prices are well maintained, 30@35, the outside figure for choice. Common and medium grades dull and the supply is accummulating.

BROOM CORN—5@7 cts per lb.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 18. Market almost bare of Ohio cheese—large receipts expected within the next week or two.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $5.75 per dozen; do (2 lb cans) $3.50; Winslow's Corn, $3.00 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.00@2.75 per dozen. Demand light.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 21½; small lots, usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Jamestown, $2.25; Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@13½ cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, but with a steady consumptive demand, prices are sustained, 19@19—market has ruled steady at these quotations all week.

FLOUR—The market has been comparatively quiet for some weeks past, and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of notice. Dealers generally report a fair demand as being light and entirely local, and trade unsatisfactory in consequence of the very small margins on which they are obliged to operate. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.50@6.75 for red winter; $7.00@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, wheat and $7.25@7.50 for fine. Graham or whole wheat, in store, $6.00@6.25—a round lot would bring $5.50, perhaps, $5.75.

FEATHERS—No. 1 geese feathers, 72@73 to the bbl—usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat, and the receipts take up all that offers at quotations, $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.- for white. Receipts have been light 50@1.50 for white. Receipts have been light all week and the receipts reduced, and the offerings in ers is very much reduced, and the offerings in consequence, are limited. No change to note commencement, are limited. No change to note in Oats; market still reported quiet and dull, but prices remain unchanged; 55@56, buying and 57@58 selling—small lots, in store, 60@62. Dealers are still impressed with the conviction that Oats are good stock and, consequently, refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; it is said that the country is pretty well drained. Corn is quiet and unchanged—well drained. Corn is quiet and unchanged—offerings light and the same seems to betrue of the demand; we continue to quote at 60@5 of the demand; we continue to quote at 60@5 on wharf and track, for mixed to prime 72, on wharf and track, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is scarce and in fair demand but unchanged; we are reported sales at $1,06@1,06 on wharf and track, and $1.08@1.10 delivered. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 80@85 for spring and $5@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffees weak and concessions of ¼ to ½ of a cent per pound have been made by importers within the past few days, with large transactions in New York and Baltimore. Refined Sugars have declined ¼ of a cent for soft, and ⅛ on hards, and at present quotations are low relatively than raws. Good standard Syrups have advanced three to five cents per gallon, and the improvement in the east is that they will go still higher. No new characteristics to report in regard to Molasses. Foreign Fruits, steady at quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 64; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾@10¾; fully fair, 9¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11⅛; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, 12¾; Powdered, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1; Lower Grades, 90@95; Superior Gunpowder & Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1.25; good, 80@85; fair, 75@80; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 90@95; fair, 70@80; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90@; fair, 75@.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½@; prime, 9@; good, 8½@.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12½c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is scarce and there is rather more inquiry for it; we now quote at $16@17 for fair to strictly prime. Sales from country wagons at $14@20.

HEMP—Sales Kentucky at $175.

HUSKS—Quoted at $3 per bale.

HIDES—Green salted (at weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 10@12; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@1.75 in 2 gallon kegs.

MILL FEED—There is considerable inquiry for light feed and we hear of several small sales of the same at $1.45@1.50 per cwt. Middlings may be quoted at $1.50@1.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@6 per bbl for common to choice. Onion sets, $7@8 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.00@1.05, and 1 pressed at 90@95.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10@10¼; Canvassed do, 11¾@11½; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15@; Canvassed do, 16@16¾; Ribbed Sides, 11; Clear do, 12@12½; Canvassed do, 13@13½; Canvassed do, 14¾; Dried Beef, 13¾@13¾. Prime Kettle Lard, in tes, 12¾; in kegs and buckets, 13¾@13¾. Mess Pork, $20.

PEANUTS—3¾@3½ cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Dull; market is well supplied and the receipts continue liberal, but with a steady consumptive demand prices are maintained; prime Rose, 100 lbs, at 90@95 cts per bush. $1.15 per bushel, small lots, in store, $1.25. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover, dull; market dull. Sales in a retail way at $7. Timothy Seed, also dull; small sales at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed would sell readily at $2.35.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wisman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbin's, 11¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, 8¾.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 6¾@7¾.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92 per gal; Monongahela Rectified Whisky, 15 per cent, 90; do proof, $1.00.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

The week closes, as it opened, with a very dull and unsatisfactory market, and, while hopes are still entertained that there will soon be an improvement, the indications at this writing are not encouraging. In the face of large stocks, both in this country and in Europe and with a very limited demand both for home consumption and export, together with the fact that Crude is, and has been for the past three months, much higher relatively than refined, in view of this and more, Crude is reported as having advanced from five to ten cents per bbl in the oil regions to-day and firm at the advance. There is nothing in the situation at any point to warrant this advance, but, on the contrary, an abundance of reasons to justify a decline, and we look for sharp ons at that, but for some months past the market in the producing regions has not, unfortunately been controlled by the natural and legitimate laws of trade; supply and demand do not seem to have any influence there, and the reflex influence of speculation on Cleveland and elsewhere, are made to suffer and languish under the manipulations of a set of reckless speculators and producers, who have no object in view only to subserve their own interests. Furthermore, the course now being pursued by these parties will in the end inability result disastrously to themselves in the end; movements of this kind in the past have always proved a "boomerang" to principals always being injured worse than their victims, and there is no good reason why this time should be an exception. As consumers cannot buy, stocks must of necessity be accummulating in the hands of producers, and it is but reasonable to suppose that they can carry the entire production much longer. They have been staggering under a heavy load for some time now, and it becomes more heavier every day; they will be obliged to unload some time, perhaps sooner than is generally expected, and the sooner the better.

Receipts Crude this week, 11,159; last week, 10,246; receipts by river during March, and not before reported, 4,040 bbls, which added to makes the receipts from January 1st to date, 205,547 bbls against 210,697 for same time last year. Exports refined this week, 8,735 bbls; last week, 10,150; January 1st to date, 123,441; same time last year, 105,771. Sales this week, 10,000 crude; 7,000 refined; last week, 13,000 crude; 2,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Market reported firmer, in sympathy with the advance above, but the demand is light, as there are but few, if any, buyers aside from the shorts, and they do not want over 2 more. Seller April is quoted nominally at 10¾@10¾; Seller until July, 10¾; all year, 10@10¾; buyer, 12.

REFINED.

There is an occasional inquiry, but refiners cannot think of selling at the prices. Twenty-five cents per gallon for standard white crude do not tally well together, and, consequently, there is nothing doing. 23 bid for April and 24¾ for June and July together.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 254, account Lockhart, P. Co; Dorsey & Co 160, account J. H. McKelvey; Kier Oil Works 320, acccount J. Hutchison; Peerless Oil Works 254, account Duncan & Co; T. P. R. R. Works 254, account H. McKelvy; Riverside Oil Works 148, account W Stewart; Model Oil Works 254, account J B Barbour. Total, ... 1884

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co. 320 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia. 470.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 106 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 310 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros., 2 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 455 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila. ..... 1,184 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—12 M.—Crude, 12¾c; refined, April, 23½@ bid; ⅛c asked; May, 24c asked; June and July, 24½c asked.

5:30 P. M.—April, 23¾c asked; May, 24c asked, 23¾c bid; June, 24½@ bid, ⅛c asked; July, 24½@ bid; June and July 24½c. Sales of 500 bbls; April, 23½c; 1,000 bbls; April, 23 3-16. Crude, 12¾c.

NEW YORK, April 8—12 M.—Market dull and quiet. In consequence of firmness of Creek, crude held from 15½c to 15¾c, but not much is marketed at the figures. Refined about 23½c to 23¾c. Nothing doing in spot or April delivery; some inquiry for futures.

3 P. M.—Market extremely dull; no transaction whatever. We quote crude nominally at 15¾c; not a buyer. Refined, 23½c; no business on Monday. Change adjourned till Tuesday on account of the German Peace Celebration.

OIL CITY, April 8—11:55 A. M.—Market firm; Lower Creek $4 to $4.05; Oil City $4.20 to $4.25. Weather clear and warm.

HORSFALL, April 8—12 M.—The market remains unchanged; offering at $4; no sales, and nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 8—12 M.—Market quiet at $4; nothing doing.

PARKERS, April 8—12 M.—Market quiet but very firm at about $4.10.

TITUSVILLE, April 8—12 M.—Market quiet but firm; offering $4 to $4.05; asking $4.10

TIDIOUTE, April 8—12 M.—Market quiet at $4.05.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

Cattle	175 cars.
Hogs	105 "
Sheep	104 "
Horses	37 "
Mules	4 "
Total	425 "

CATTLE.

Of the 175 cars above reported a large number were through Cattle, and were not offered, but the supply, nevertheless, was fully up to the demand, as the market was sluggish and shippers generally did not buy as liberally as they did last week. The sales for shipment east footed up some 60 cars, of which 37 are reported for Philadelphia, 15 for New York and 9 for Baltimore. Prices, as compared with last week, may be quoted a to $ ¼ cts lower; prime to extra, 7½@7¾; medium to good, 6@7. Stock Cattle continue to sell readily, and, that, too, at relatively better prices than fat Cattle, say 5@5¾ and even 5¼.

No.	Wgnt.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:		
Morris to Marshall	60	65,290	6 00
McMorris to Scott	16	14,500	
McMorris to Kelly	10	10,050	5 50
Muhall to Lamb	35	41,400	6 60
Muhall to Kleman & A	35	40,550	6 35
Hume & Bro to Lamb	7	6,580	6 50
Allen & Kelly	24	27,150	6 37
Hume & Bro to Kleman	5	3,480	6 25
Muhall to Kleman	12	11,210	6 50
Hume & Bro to Kleman	6	6,385	5 25
Brecount to Snyder	16	18,470	6 35
Walker to Kelly	16	20,560	6 50
Haglewood & B. sold for:			
Haas & S to Kleman	32	35,910	6 25
Kerwin to Zingling	12	13,510	7 25
Blackstock to Zingling	2	3,810	7 25
MISCELLANEOUS.			
White to Marshall	18	13,960	6 20
White to Lawshe	18	22,230	6 37
Moore to Lamb	16	20,960	7 50
Kleman to Lawshe	16	19,100	6 37

SHEEP.

The receipts, as will be seen, were large, 104 cars. Prime wooled sheep are still wanted for shipment to New York, and continue to bring full prices; 95 to 100 lb averages, fat and smooth, 7@7¼; 85 to 90 lbs, 6@6¾. Clipped, dull, but the weather holds out warm for a few days more, it is probable that there will be less inquiry for wooled, and more for shorn Sheep. The latter may be quoted at 5@5½ for good 90 to 100 lb averages and 5¾@6 for 100 to 110; one bunch, averaging 117 lbs, brought 6 cts to-day. Ordinary Clipped, 4@5¾.

No.	Wgnt.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:		
Keys to Erisman	347	32,880	7 05
Hunter to Lloyd	100	7,690	6 20
Early to Pearce	175	14,700	6 35
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Fleming to Alcorn	56	4,019	5 37
Jarrett & Bro to Drum	160	19,440	5 62
Jarrett & Bro to Drum	85	9,190	5 62

HOGS.

Receipts for week large, 105 cars; market continues dull and weak and prices have still further declined. York Hogs quoted to-day at 5¾@6 cts and good to prime Philadelphia Hogs at 6@6¼. It was reported to-day that Hogs are lower at these Yards now than they have been for 8 years.

No.	Wgnt.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:		
Alban to Imhoff	23	5,180	6 65
" " Hedges	23	4,610	6 12
Wood to Robert	130	29,050	6 55
Miller & M to Imhoff	40	11,660	6 75
" " Reyenhalter	31	6,340	6 60
Milhollin to Jarrett & Bro	60	14,250	6 50
Lowery to Imhoff	76	13,440	6 50
" " Reyenhalter	57	14,250	6 60
Gordon to Reyenhalter	118	26,720	6 70
" "	69	15,630	6 70
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Bowman, M & Co to Imhoff	90	21,200	6 85
" " " Smith	8	2,000	6 75
Cox & Co to Voetter & Ill	336	65,140	6 90
" " Newport	92	9,160	5 75
Fancher to Havens & Co	59	12,660	6 50
Ashbrook to Imhoff	106	22,450	6 30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firm and ½@¾c higher; $1.27¾@1.28¾ cash; closed firm at outside. This afternoon firm at $1.28@1.28¾ cash; closed firm at $1.28¾. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet; closed firm at 34¾c. This afternoon quiet at 34¾c.

OATS—No 2 dull and ¾@¾c lower; closed at 28c.

RYE—No 2 ¾c lower; 92¾c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull.

PROVISIONS—Very dull.

MESS PORK—$19.50.

LARD AND MEATS—Nominal.

CATTLE—Firmer and active; $3.50@7.20.

HOGS—Very dull; $5.50@6.12½.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 15¾. Flour steady; superfine western and state $6@6.40; common to good extra $6.50@6.65; good to choice $6.65@7.35; white western extra $7.25@7.65; Ohio extras $6.80@9; rye flour $4.50@6.35. Corn market quiet. Whisky firmer at 90¾@91c. Wheat active and advanced; new spring $1.58@1.61½; red amber $1.63@1.66. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; new western 78@80c; yellow 80½@81c. Oats dull but unchanged; western and Ohio 68@72c. Leather quiet at 29@30c. Hemlock sole 25@28c. Wool unchanged; domestic 52@57½c; pulled 30@52c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Java 18@22c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 56c. Rice 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum—Crude 15¾c; Refined 23½c. Pork dull and drooping; new mess $20@20.25; prime $17.50@17.75; new prime mess $18@18.50 for April; June $20@20.25. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $15@17.50; hams 24@31c; prime mess $26@27.50; India $28@34. Cut meats heavy; hams 11¾@14c; shoulders 7¾@8¾c. Lard unchanged; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle dried 12¾c. Butter and cheese quiet.

METALS.—Manufactured Copper steady; Ingot Lake, 21¾@21¾; Baltimore, 21¾; Iron Scotch pig, 33@36; U. S. 32@36; Bar 75; Russia sheet, 20½@14; Cold cut nails 4.60; Clinch, 6.15@6.40; Horseshoe, 10@11.

LATEST—Flour firm at $6.55@6.80 for shipping extras. Wheat firm; No 2 spring 1.60½@1.61¾; red and amber $1.64@1.66. Corn firm, with mixed western at 80c. Pork dull at $20.00. Beef; prime mess dull at $8.50@9.50. Lard heavy at 11¾c cash. Eggs steady, with fresh at 14@15c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Dry goods business rather quiet, prices nevertheless are generally steady. All leading makers' heavy brown sheetings are steady at 12½@12¾c, and heavy brown drills 12¾@13c, prints 10@10½, our extreme figures being for fresh styles. Golden Ridge brown sheetings and Dwight W. 9¾c; Appleton N, 10; Continental D, 14¾c; Broadway, 9¾c; Cabot A and Augusta, 12c; Indian Head, 40-inch, 15c; do 48-inch, 18c; Massachusetts R, 9¾c; do J, 9c; Mystic River, 11c; Nevada 4.95c; Pocasset 9-4, 29½c; Pequot 9-4, 32½c; do 10-4, 37½c; Rates corset jeans, 9c; Indian Orchard, 9c; Amoskeag, 10¾c; do Amoskeag satin, 14½c; Amoskeag gown and blue denims, 27c; Boston do, 11c; Cumberland XXX, 25c; do blue, 22½c; Androscoggin L bleached muslins, 15½c; Barnett, 14¾c; Dwight cambric, 17c; Wamsutta, do, 20c; New York Mills, 25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 8—Cotton steady; middling 14@14¼c. Flour firm; family $6.35@6.50. Wheat steady at $1.58@1.59. Corn in fair demand, but lower at 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1.03@1.05. Oats firm; mixed 55@56c. Barley scarce and firm at 98c@$1.00. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet and steady at 12½@12¾. Eggs dull but unchanged at 12½@13c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Pork dull and drooping at $20.50, asked; sales at $19.50. Lard dull and a shade lower at 11¾@11¾c. Bulk meats dull and declined; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides, clear, 9¾@9¾; do clear 9¾c with sales. Bacon dull; holders anxious to sell shoulders at 7¾@7¾c; do, sides clear 9¾@9¾; do clear 10¾c with sales. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Tobacco: sales 231 hhds dgs at $5.25@6.75; low to medium leaf at $7@10. Cotton quiet and steady, with sales middling at 15¾c. Flour dull and heavy, with extra family at $6.75@7.00; fancy at $7.25@7.50; unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork firmer at $20. Bacon 8, 10@10¾c in round lots. Lard 12c. Hams sugar cured, 15@16c. Bulk packed, Bulk Meats 7, 9@9¼c in round lots for loose. Whisky quiet at 89@87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Flour firmer; superfine $6.25, XX $6.75, XXX $7@7.25. Corn steady; 71@72c. Hay easier; prime $22@23, choice $24. Pork easier; offering at $21.50. Bacon dull; shoulders 8c, clear rib sides 10½c, clear 11½c. Lard dull; tierce 12@12½c, keg 13¾@ 13¾c. Sugar easier; prime 9¾@10c. Oats, brag, molasses, whisky and coffee unchanged. Sterling 12¾; New York sight ¾c premium; gold 110¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1.45 No. 1 red Wabash $1.47½; No. 2 $1.44; No. 1 white $1.47½; white Wabash $1.75; No. 2 do $1.69½; amber Indiana $1.60; No. 2 do $1.55; rejected red $1.-28. Corn, firmer at 50¾@50¾c. Oats, firmer 58¾c; low do 57¾; Michigan 58c; no grades 56¾c. Oats steady: No. 2 56½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Ohio Inditas $5.00@7.75. Wheat dull, red Western, $1.64@1.65c. Rye quiet and unchanged, corn steady yellow, 68@68c; mixed, 66@67c; oats firm, 68@69c. Provisions dull and drooping, mess pork, $2.00, lard 12¾@12¾c; crude Petroleum, 15c; refined, 22c; whisky dull, 92¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 $1.31½; No. 2 $1.28¾. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 83c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $19.50@20.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red white $1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 62c. Oats dull and nominal at 56c. Petroleum dull at $4.65@4.70 for crude and 24¾c for refined.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1@91 63. Corn dull; mixed western 78@80c. Oats 60@62c. Hams 17@17¾c. Lard 12¾c. Whisky unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton firm at 14¾ @14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton steady at 13¾@14c.

MOBILE, April 8.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 8.—1 car lumber, Hamilton, Leamon & Arnold; 2 do staves, Raiya & Robertson; 10 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 1 do do, W & D Rhinehart; 2 do do, Fahnestock & Co; 2 do do, Park & Dean; 2do do, Woodwell & Co; 12 cases knobs, Moorehead & Co; 8 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 1 kg paint, 167 sks oats, Howck J & Co; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 1 cask g ware, Weiden & Kelly; 18 bdls chairs T B Young & Co; 25 bxs syrup, Voight Mahood & Co; 23) do, Van Gorder & Co; 22 do do, 1 do apples, H Rea Jr; 1 car pig iron Zug & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Works. 175 cars.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 8.—50 bbls h wines, Shipton & Wallace; 300 bbls flour, Schmaker & Co; 300 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car s iron, Mahony & L; 51 bdls rakes, 22 cases handles, J Woodwell & Co; 100 do rakes, Logan Gregg & Co; 5 bbls wine, Speck & M; 9 bbls apples, 9 do eggs, Voight M & Co; 6 bbls apples, 45 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 6 bbls apples, Henry Rea Jr; 5 bbls d apples, 7 do g do, W H Graff & Co 50 bdls paper, C P Markle; 30 bxs soap, L J Blanchard; 12 bbls wines, Littell & M; 56 sks rags McCullough & S; 1 car potatoes, J R Canfield; 15 sks do, 5 bbls apples, Bricker & Co; 1 car corn Scott &Grisal; 1 car metal, Bryan & Cataphe; 1 do do, Oliver Mills; 1 do do, Carnegie, K & Co; 1 do do, Byers, M C & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Hallman & R; 6 do do, J Wood Son & Co; 17 do do do, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 8.—1 car shingles, W Dilworth; 1 do staves, P Schmid, 1 roll leather, Hartley McKee & Co; 14 sks rye, Shomaker & L; 27 do do, 26 do oats, S R Floyd & Co; 9 sks rags, W H Kincaid & Co; 1 car metal, H Woodsides; 1 car do do, Brown & Co; 3 do do, Carnagie R & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Voight & Maggs; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, 18 do sund James Getty; 1 bbl butter, 4 do eggs, James Montooth; 1 bx butter, 4 bbls eggs, W P Pearson; 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, J M Pearson; 1 bx butter, 4 bbls eggs, H Jones; 6 crocks butter, 4 sks onions, 3 sks potatoes, J N Leech; 2 bbls eggs, Thornesburger B & Co; 4 cars stone, W Lowels; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 2 sks potatoes, Moore & Robb; 2 bbls eggs, 3 calves, W Hoffman.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 8.—1 car lumber, Jas McCleave; 2 do do, Mullen S & Co; 4 cars ore, Spang, C & Co; 1 car mental, Gilmore & Co; 18 cases tobacco, 55 kgs fish, J Kobert; 1 car staves, Harris & R; 1 do barley, Schaub & Son; 60 bdls fellow's, Cowley; 2 cars mental, Lewis, Oliver & P; 1 do do, Graff B & Co; 2 do do, Rogers & H; 6 bbls eggs, J Levenodoffer; 1 car coals, R Knox & Co; 2 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 15 doz brooms, Uhs Rutchinson; 6 bdls chairs, Orthell & Co; 28 do do, Gaw & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, April 8.—1 car metal, Spang C & Co; do do, Graff B & Co; 1 do bark, A Hostleter; 1 do do, H A Friend; 3 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 1 bx eggs, 1 bbl butter, Paul & Gibson; 36 bgs potatoes, 2 sks rye, Schneibach & H; 16 bgs oats, Black & S; 193 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 2 bbls eggs, H Mitchell; 20 sks corn, H Williams; 70 bbls salt, W Mackeown; 1 bbl eggs, Voigt & McG; 23 sks potatoes, A J Patton.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 8.—45 sks wheat, 14 do oats, 4 bbls eggs, McCracken & Bro; 103 bbls whisky, 25 bales hay, 5 bbls crackers

HOME NEWS.

Starry Nights.

Full Churches yesterday.

Bring out the sprinkling carts.

Livery business lively yesterday.

Allegheny needs a big fire alarm bell.

Allegheny Councils next Thursday night.

Moonlight and music fashionable just now.

No running off to Canada, Messrs soldiers!

Business Brisk on the street cars yesterday.

Spring Trade is unusually brisk this season.

Lively Promenading in the Parks yesterday.

The military men slept on their *arms* last night.

City Councils meet this afternoon at two o'clock.

River falling with six feet of water in the channel.

Scranton is advertising herself with her coal troubles.

Garden truck was plenty in market on Saturday.

The road to Perryville was lively with fine turnouts yesterday.

Improvement of City Hall Square, Allegheny, progressing finely.

Suburban founts of joy—beer saloons—well patronized yesterday.

Warden Scandrett is anxious for a military excursion into Scranton.

The newsboys "knocked" eggs to their heart's content yesterday.

Captain Reed's office at the lock-up is being re-papered and whitewashed.

Wanted—An expert burglar to pick the "dead-lock" in the Legislature.

Down among the dead men—walking about establishments that do not advertise.

If W. K. will call at our office he will find a number of replies to his advertisement.

A number of capitalists are moving to organize a new Gas Company in Pittsburgh.

Painted.—The Robinson House, Duquesne Way, looks well in a new coat of paint.

There are a great many vacant dwelling houses needing tenants in some parts of the city.

We have reason to be proud of our own coal miners. They don't give the Greys any trouble.

Sailing.—During the dull times the oil dealers are enjoying themselves yachting on the Allegheny.

There is still a demand for cheap beds and bedding, as the saloon-keepers have not yet been supplied.

Deputy Mayor Nichols who officiated for Mayor Brush yesterday morning disposed of thirty-two common cases.

Judge Kirkpatrick held Court on Good Friday because a jury had been sworn in and an important case was pending.

Improvements.—We notice a fine improvement on Penny Block, Duquesne Way. The oil dealers will appreciate it.

The Grounds surrounding the Second ward school building, Ross street, are being improved with sod and shrubbery.

Dying.—Mr. James McCabe, the well known building and street contractor, is lying at his residence on Ross street.

Samuel Griffith was fined two dollars and costs on Saturday by Justice Ammon, at East Birmingham, for throwing a stone at William Pierce.

Michael Harrison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to jail for ten days by Esquire Thompson, of West Pittsburgh, on Saturday.

A charge of disorderly conduct was preferred before Mayor Brush on Saturday by Mollie Acor against Martin Brawdy. A warrant was issued.

Ann Crawford called on Mayor Callow on Saturday and stated that her husband, Amos Crawford, drank and abused her. A warrant was issued.

Alderman O'Donnell on Saturday committed Anna Payne to jail to await a hearing on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Ellen Harrington.

A Wager of $50 even, was made on Saturday by a ward politician, that Hon James Blackmore will be the next mayor of Pittburgh, if he takes the field.

We are pleased to learn that our friend Ogden of Allegheny, who was seriously injured by being run over by the Oakland Passenger car on Fourth avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the car conductor from all blame.

Foul Names.—James McGarr made an information before Alderman Strain, on Saturday, charging John and Mary Megraw with disorderly conduct. It appears that the disputants use the same hydrant, and some dispute arising about the water, Mrs. Megraw and her husband called Mrs. McGarr foul names. Held for a hearing.

About Water.—Alice English was charged before Alderman Miller of Allegheny on Saturday with disorderly conduct by David Hunter. It appears that the defendants, English and Hunter draw from the same hydrant and a dispute as to the right of precedence arising, Mrs. English, as is alleged, called Mrs. Hunter vile names. Held for a hearing.

In justice to the conductor of car No. 6, on the Birmingham Railway, we would state that he did not draw a pistol on a teamster as stated in Saturday's GAZETTE, but had in his hand his ticket punch which in the frightened imagination of the teamster looked much like a revolver. The conductor is one of the best and most obliging on the road.

Teachers' Union.—The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union will be held this evening in the Third U. P. church (Rev. Dr. Brown's), Diamond street, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: "The Teacher Teaching." Cyrus H. Hatch will make the opening address. All are invited.

Badly Scared.—On Saturday morning when the workmen employed in the erection of Dr. Hamilton's new building on Ohio street opened the door they found a boy about six years old inside, frightened almost out of his wits. It appears that he had been unwittingly locked up in the building the previous evening by the workmen, and, there being no means of egress, he was obliged to spend the night in there.

Home.—Thomas Williams, Esq., one of the accomplished editors of the *Mail*, arrived yesterday in the city from Low conditions of health, and was conveyed to the residence of Commodore Kountz. It will be painful news to the many friends of Mr. Williams to learn that his end is rapidly approaching, for that awful disease—consumption, knows no human master and its victim cannot escape swiftly drifting into eternity.

The Big Fire.—This, the tenth day of April, is the anniversary occasion of the "big fire" which swept over Pittsburgh in 1845—just twenty-six years ago. We shall, we presume, that at noon to-day, in accordance with time-honored custom, the alarm bell will be rung to mark the anniversary.

Inquest Concluded.—Aldermen Neubert on Saturday morning concluded the inquest on the body of the little daughter of Mrs. Benedict, killed by being run over by the Oakland Passenger car on Fourth avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the car conductor from all blame.

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THE FIRE ON SATURDAY.

St. Bridget's Church Burnt to the Ground—The Eleventh Ward Public School Materially Damaged—Loss About $60,000—Church to be Rebuilt at Once.

In our issue of Saturday we gave a brief account of the burning of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, and of the partial burning of the Eleventh ward Public School House. At the time we went to press the fire was still raging, and we were unable to give more than a bare announcement of the fact of its existence. We now present the full particulars.

The fire was first seen issuing from the rear of the church twenty minutes after three o'clock, A. M. The alarm was at once sounded from box 56, corner of Webster avenue and Arthurs street.

The engines of the district responded promptly, but owing to the steep grades of the streets leading to the location, they were considerable time in reaching the ground. Two of the engines, we understand, had to double teams to reach the spot, and considerable delay was thus caused.

The fire in the church spread very rapidly, and in a short time the whole interior was in flames. Every effort was made by the firemen after reaching the place to check the fire, but the supply of water was insufficient, and they labored at a great disadvantage. The pipes are so short a distance below the head of supply that the force with which the water can be thrown is but feeble, and consequently of available small. It soon became apparent that the church could not be saved from entire destruction, and the attention possible was made to check the flames. In a comparatively short time, in spite of all that could be done, it was in ruins, and everything in it destroyed.

Adjoining the Church, and extending along Enoch street to the alley, in which street it fronts, stands the Eleventh ward Public School Building, completed some two years ago, one of the largest, if not the finest, public school building in the State. It consisted of a central portion, four stories high, and two wings, extending each way along Granville street, each wing three stories high. The school house, we believe, contained eighteen rooms. The central portion was surmounted by a belfry, containing a bell weighing eighteen hundred pounds. At first the school house seemed likely to escape. Chief Engineer Kuppes says he was told that the building was slate roofed, and in no danger from the sparks, he therefore devoted his attention mainly to the church. After a while, however, it became evident that the school house was in danger. The belfry, composed of wood and decorated with wooden ornaments, was a vulnerable place. Sparks from the fire caught in this wood work, and soon a small flame was visible.

A second alarm was then sounded thirty-seven minutes after the first, and additional engines came as soon as possible. Great difficulty was experienced in getting water to the height necessary to play on the bell tower, but by the aid of squirts this was done, and the Enoch street wing was at length reached, and hose was carried up through a window into the central portion of the building. By this time the fire was working down from the belfry, and the staircase leading to it had caught. Two lines of hose were here brought into play, one throwing a stream of water in case and ceiling, the other being taken up through a hole cut in the ceiling to play on the belfry. Such was the spirit in which to-day be done, and the firemen worked nobly and with a will, the flames gained headway.

At length the bell, its supports burned away fell with a crash. Everyone in the great crowd of spectators expected to see it go crashing down into the second story school house was well built, and after falling fifty feet it stopped, checked by the iron joists on which the floor of the third story rested. It then kept on with their struggle, retreating from time to time as the heat became too intense. At last they gained a substantial victory. The bell, instead of demolishing the entire building as it seemed certain to do, was checked at the third story. The damage, however, is almost entirely confined to the central portion of the building. Some of the rooms in the wings were damaged somewhat, but not very seriously. The light from the fire and the lower part of the centre, resulted principally from water. Twelve of the rooms will have to be repainted to a greater or less extent. Six escaped entirely.

In the rear of the burned church stands the old church building which, for the past few years past, been occupied as a school for the children of the congregation. The same time that the conflagration broke out in the church the cornice of the old church was also ignited. It was speedily extinguished, and the building not, consequently, damaged. The men were set to work fitting up an alter on Saturday and yesterday divine service was held in the building. There is an insurance on this building of $2,500 in the Enterprise office. The loss will not exceed $250.

St. Bridget's Church was commenced several years ago, and was not finished when it was destroyed. Father Tracy, pastor, stated that the church cost $50,000, of which the congregation had paid $30,000. The insurance is $20,000. The building was insured for $15,000, distributed as follows: City, Enterprise and Independent each $5,000. Fire Association of St. Paul's Cathedral, valued at $1,500; a smaller organ valued at $800, and piano worth $300 were in the church, all of the property of the congregation to about $55,000.

It is estimated that $20,000 will fully cover the loss on the public school building, and that an insurance of $16,000 on the building, divided as follows: Citizens' Eureka, Allemania, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Companies, each $8,000.

The origin of the fire is not positively known. The last mass was held by Father Kelly, assisted by Father Louis,